

A NEW SPECIES OF WASP OF THE GENUS *DOLICHURUS* FROM  
SOUTHERN MEXICO

(HYMENOPTERA: AMPULICIDAE)

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In February 1960, Howard E. Evans kindly sent me for study twenty-two males and one female of a species of *Dolichurus* that he had collected in the State of Morelos, Mexico, in 1959. These proved to belong to my recently described subgenus *Paradolichurus* and to be closely related to its type, *Dolichurus (Paradolichurus) californicus* Williams (1960), from Julian, San Diego County, California.

*Dolichurus (Paradolichurus) morelensis* Williams, n. sp.

(Figures 1-3)

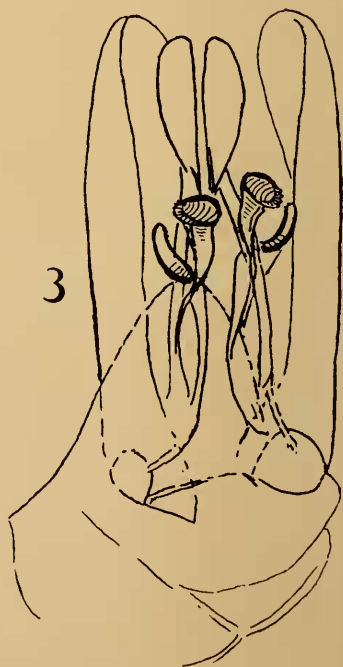
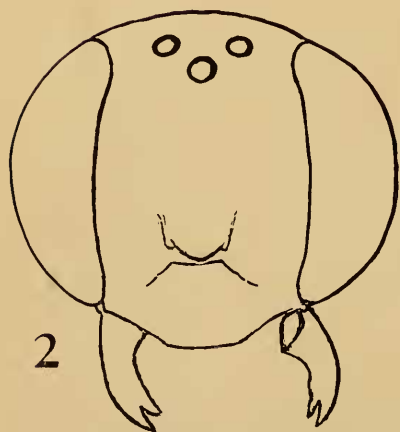
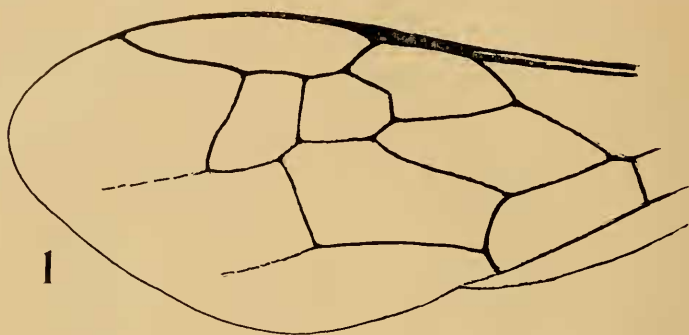
*Female* (holotype).—Length 6.25 mm. Shining. Head and thorax black, abdomen red; very pale creamy yellow markings as follows: on clypeus, base of mandibles, margining anterior portion of frontal platform, two narrow bands nearly meeting mesad on posterior part of pronotum, an area outwardly on coxae 2 and 3, and a large subdorsal spot on each side of tergite 1; terminal segments of legs dark brownish; venation dark testaceous to nearly black. Interocular space at clypeus wider than at vertex; mandibles apparently tridentate (mandibles closed); clypeus drawn out subtruncate mesad, shining, rather sparsely punctate; frontal platform shorter than wide, smooth on the white marking; antennae with segment 3 about  $\frac{1}{5}$  longer than 4; frons almost uniformly sculptured up to the fore ocellus, the area with very fine chiefly parallel though irregular longitudinal carinulae, thus giving the sculpture a longitudinal flow or trend; there are some punctures in this reticulum of chiefly elongate cells. This longitudinal flow is also continued on the vertex to the occiput but here the sculpture is rather reticulate punctate. Ocellar triangle practically equilateral, the posterior ocelli being about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  their diameter from the compound eyes. Pronotum rather finely and transversely carinate punctate and slightly depressed mesad posteriorly. Mesonotum shining, with about 30 longitudinal carinulae or fine ridges often forking, the intervening sulcae with a few punctures; there are no nautaulices and no definable parapsidal grooves. Metanotum sculptured about as in mesonotum, but with a narrow smooth median strip. Propodeum with the discal shield of well separated parallel carinulae, thence rugose and well rounded to the rather flattish long posterior face and with some coarse transverse carinae. Laterally, the thorax is largely horizontally striate, the mesopleurae irregularly striato-punctate, the mesoternum with heavy punctures. Tarsal claws small. Wings with the stigma small, sum of abeissae 1, 2 and 3 along the marginal cell very little exceeding the fourth abeissa to where it ends within the marginal cell; third submarginal only moderately narrowed anteriorly; first abeissa of basal vein about half as long as transverse median vein; anal lobe of secondaries very small and strap-like. Vestiture of wings of tiny dot-like setae. Abdomen smooth and polished, tergites 3-5 with fine punctures; a notch beneath between sternites 1 and 2. White pile chiefly on thorax.

*Male* (allotype).—Length 6 mm. Head, thorax and abdomen black, pale markings as in the holotype except that the mandibular spot is nearly obsolete, there is a transverse spot anteriorly on the metanotum, and the tibial spurs are whitish. Interocular space at clypeus and at vertex approximately equal; mandibles bidentate at apex; clypeus drawn out almost truncate mesad, the convex disc with strong punctures, especially at its dark base; antennae long, scape slightly shorter than article 3, articles 3 and 4 subequal; frons rather opaque, finely reticulate with a slightly transverse trend, on the more shining vertex and occiput the sculpture is more open and consists of separate punctures. Ocellar triangle slightly less than a right angle, posterior ocelli about their diameter distant from the compound eyes. Pronotum transversely reticulate-punctate, depressed mesad between the wide creamy spots and slightly anteriorly. Mesonotum without parapsidal furrows or notaulices, strongly punctured, but when viewed in lateral illumination the sculpture resolves itself largely into longitudinal fossulae or reticulations containing punctures, this furrowed effect however, being less close and distinct than in the holotype. Metanotum sculptured much as in the female. Propodeum in profile as in the holotype, the discal shield of well-spaced longitudinal carinulae, the slope transversely carinulate-reticulate, sides of the thoracic mass generally strongly punctured and with some horizontal carinulae, mesosternum with strong punctures. Wings as in the holotype, but their vestiture longer and hair-like. Body vestiture: Silvery pile rather long and dense on clypeus, face, genae, sides of thorax and posterior portion of propodeum.

*Holotype, allotype, and 3 male paratypes*, Huajintlan, Morelos, Mexico, IV-11-1959, 2800' (H. E. Evans); other paratypes, 1 male, S end of Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico, V-11-1959, 4500' (H. E. Evans). 2 males, 3 mi. N. Alpuyeca, Morelos, Mexico, 111-9, 1959, 3400', (H. E. Evans and D. M. Anderson), and 15 males, Lake Tequesquitengo, Morelos, Mexico, 111-16-1959, 2800', (H. E. Evans). Additional data (correspondence from Dr. Evans) are: "The series from Lake Tequesquitengo and from Huajintlan were both taken on dried leaves beneath large trees (live oaks?) which were dripping honeydew. Many other wasps were taken in both situations, especially larrids." Holotype and allotype deposited in the U.S. National Museum. (U.S.N.M. Type No. 65080).

*Discussion*:—There is some variation among the 22 males. Eleven of these lack the pale metanotal spot as described in the allotype, the first abscissa of the basal vein varies from about  $\frac{1}{2}$  the length of the transverse-median vein to disappearing in being interstitial with it. There is some variability, not readily describable, in the sculpture. The males vary from approximately 4 to 6 mm. long. The unique female of *Dolichurus* (*Paradolichurus*) *morelensis* and of *californicus* are readily separable, one from the other. While the conformation of the clypeus and the frontal platform are similar in both species, *D. morelensis* has; a) much more developed creamy markings, there being none at all on the abdomen of *D. californicus*; b) in *D. morelensis* the third

submarginal cell is only moderately narrowed at the marginal cell, whereas it is strongly narrowed there in *D. californicus*; c) the sculpture of the frons and vertex of *D. morelensis* is finer than in *D. californicus*, the delicate generally parallel carinulations being arranged



*Dolichurus* (*Paradolichurus*) *morelensis*, n. sp., holotype (female). Fig. 1, forewing. *Dolichurus* (*Paradolichurus*) *morelensis*, n.sp., allotype (male). Fig. 2, head from in front; fig. 3, genitalia (camera lucida drawing).

in a longitudinal and obliquely longitudinal trend and enclosing usually long cells, the sculpture of *D. californicus* on the other hand, consists mainly punctate reticulations, the enclosures being more or less roundish, with the longitudinal trend being much less marked, and the vertex with discrete punctures; d) the sculpture of the meso- and metanotum is rather compactly longitudinally striate or carinate in *D. morelensis*, in *D. californicus* it consists of more widely spaced punctate foveae.

## LITERATURE CITED

Williams, F. X., 1960. *Wasmann Jour. Biol.* 17(2): 229-303; figs. 1, 2, and 4.

**THE IDENTITY OF LYGAEUS SIDAE FABRICIUS, TYPE SPECIES  
OF THE GENUS NIESTHREA  
(HEMIPTERA: COREIDAE)**

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The classification of the genus *Niesthrea* is in a chaotic state and will remain so until type specimens of many species described by Signoret, Stål and others can be seen and the characters of the male and female genitalia described. However, thanks to the cooperation of S. L. Tuxen and Mrs. Ella Zimsen of the Universitetets Zoologiske Museum at Copenhagen, Denmark, I have been able to examine two of the four specimens that comprise the type series of *Lygaeus sidae* Fabricius. As a result it is now possible to establish the identity of *sidae* and describe as new a common United States species that has been erroneously placed under this name. The synonymy listed below for *sidae* is intended to show only the combinations in which the name has been used.

***Niesthrea sidae* (Fabricius)**

- Lygaeus sidae* Fabricius, 1794. *Entomologia Systematica*, Tom. 4, p. 169.  
*Coreus sidae* Fabricius, 1803. *Systema Rhyngotorum*, p. 201.  
*Coryna sidae*, Wolff, 1811. *Icones Cinicum descriptionibus illustratae*, fasc. 5, p. IV. [*Coryna* Wolff, 1811 is a homonym of *Coryna* LeBosc, 1802—see Harris, 1942. *Jour. Kans. Ent. Soc.* 15: 63-64.]  
*Rhopalus sidae*, Dallas, 1852. *List of Hemipterous Insects in . . . British Museum*, Pt. 2, p. 152.  
*Niesthrea sidae*, Spinola, 1837. *Essai Insectes Hémiptères*, p. 245.  
*Corizus sidae*, Signoret, 1859. *Ann. Soc. Ent. France* [III]7: 95.  
*Corizus (Niesthrea) sidae*, Stål, 1870. *Kongl. Svenska Vetensk.-Akad. Handl.* 9: 223.  
*Niesthrea sidae*, Harris 1943. *Iowa State Coll. Jour. Sci.* 17: 201-202.